NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1891.

A NEW PARTY WITH A HOOP

IT IS CHRISTENED THE EOPLE'S PARTY AND HAS A BATS CRY.

"IF YOU SEE IN

IT'S S

Phown With the Money Por" to Its Shibboleth - The Convert Endorses the St. Louis, Ocala, and the Platforms-Arrangements to Nan National Tickel-Weaver Says theepublican Party is Out of the Race 1899-Over 1,400 Delegates Beste Chempelves With Enthusiasm-Friends Weaver and Donnelly Airrady Shore for Them to Head the Ticket-Donn's Speech,

CINCINNATI, May 20.-It is aw party with swhoop. Neither reason nor sussion could prevent it. It is a lusty infant point of lungs tleast. It was born at high on to-day and hwas christened a few hours br. The name is an old one and it hasn't bee harbinger of success in the past. "The Pee's Party" will be inscribed upon its bannersi its chief batseers will be "Down with thoney power."
Some of the scenes in thonvention hall to-day have been genuis picturesque, There was the bursting a volcano of party in its inspiring intensi It made unanmous for the time the officting sentineets of the self-constitut delogates who have come here to overthre with the day's notes the work that the pies of Jefferson and of Lincoln have begome decades in

But, whatever the result a fifteen hundred people who comprised thisdd political gathering have had a good timi They have given the people of Cincinnati athe fun that was the people of Cincinnati subsolve has been promised them, and so fanobody has been hurt They succeeded in keing the inevitable sett of the floor of the Cvention. It took place in committee, and a flor one it was. It lasted all night and was rowed again afterbrief respite. The Copittee on Resolutions, whose duties inwed deciding the sestion of immediate litical action, sat until 50 clock this mornir without reaching an agreement. The effect Col. Livingston's great struggle with the leters in caucus had seen partially offset by thangry assertions of Capt. Power and his fries that the eloquent orgian was here as an nissary of the Demperatic party. They beggi the delegates not

o listen to his seditious speals for delay.

When it became evidenthat nothing could revent the mass of the degates from making ome sort of a declarath in favor of a new party, efforts were made restrain the action to as few steps as poible. After another on this morning laing until after noon t was decided to creatend name a party, but se of February, 12, which has already been called by the offials of the Farmers Alliance, the Citizens' lliance, the Knights of Labor, and minor rganizations. But it was also decided to resmmend that, in case the Conference of Felnary, 1892, does not make nominations, th National Committee of the new People's pity shall at once call a nal Convention fo the purpose, to meet

That is the substant of the recommendaions subsequently ratied by the Convention. The affect has been a mighty interesting adget of political gasip. The leaders of the prement and tose, too, who are here who are not in symathy with the radical stion taken, dedut some strange con-sistions from their observations of the iteation as it has developed. They all erus that the tun of events has left he campaign of 1891 Even Livingston of orgia has been amzed at the strength of the new party sentirent in the West and Northwest here indicted. It is urged that othing but a startlig coup d'état will give the Republican party son a fighting chance best year. For some ime the Alliance and other third party peops have been trying to and out what that moe will be, for they are satisfied that the Repblican leaders realize how desperate is their situation. They think they have discovered th secret, and possibly their idea of what it i is not as absurd as it

They expect to see Civeland the condidate of a combination of Republicans and Eastern Democrats. They are loking for a lot of political miracles in the net year, and this is the
greatest of all. The ide, was suggested at Alliance headquarters in vashington last week,
and it is talked about here to-night by several
of the leaders of the new party and by Alliance
men sutside of it. In telr intense hatred of
"Mail street," the third-arty people are ready
to believe any story about the machinations of
the "money power." which they think Mr.
Clevelann more than my other man represents. They don't attempt to explain how he
could get Republican support with his freetrade ideas. They haven't touched the tariff
issue in their platform, and so they think the
country at large will drop it.

It was after to o'clockwhen the temporary
Chairman whacked his dask in the main hall
with his free hammer. The religious character of the stahering was made manifest by the
frequent areas from the floor during the
delivery of a long prayerby a Nebraska clergymas and the shorts of responses at the close.
The Ransas Gies Club sang some more tunes
set to Moody and San ker music, and then the
Convention girded itself for the hot fight which
verybody jelt was upot them. They were
set in Moody and San ker music, and then the
convention and by his individual work got most of the
delegates here.

Then the Committee on Gredentials reported moorata. They are loking for a lot of po

describes here.

Then the Committee on Credentials reported these were 1.418 accredited delegates present from 32 States. The apportantment of the obligates among the State-copies at a glance the unrepresentative character of the whole

Jabbams, S. California, 2: Chnecticut, 1: Illinois 88; Astron. 2: California, 2: Chnecticut, 1: Illinois 88; Esric Carolina, 1: Mana. 2: Michigan, 11; Maine. 2: Serh Carolina, 1: Mana. 2: Michigan, 11; Maine. 2: Mashran, 4: Mashran, 4: Mashran, 4: Mashran, 4: Dairtiot of Columbia 6: Chic. 317; Arkansas, 4: Florida, 2: Indian 151; Iowa. 32; Kansas, 4: Missouri, 73; Massachusztt, 8: New York, 8: North Bakota, 1: Texas, 29; Jouin Carolina, 1: Tennessea, 4: Missacota, 30; Okiahoma, 3: Nyoming, 4: Colorade, 3. Islanceta, 30; Okiahoma, 3: Nyoming, 4: Colorade, 3. Islanceta, 30; Okiahoma, 3: Nyoming, 4: Colorade, 3.

sancies, 30: Okiahema 5: Nyoming 4: Colorade. 3: Itsid delegates 1,418.

There was a hot row following the announcement by the local Chairman of the Reception Countities that a reception would be givon at the Bellevus House this evening, and that the delegates were also invited to visit several factories where, among ether things, they would be filled up.

A delegate named Groom of Wisconsin assumed, as did many others, that this meant an avitation to a brewer, which is in the line of business of the Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, Mr. Burkhauser.

There was a tremendous hubbub for a fest minutes and it looked as though there would be violence between some of the struggling delegates. Finally a Karsas delegate explained that an invitation to a broom factory was seart, and he added: "If you want to get drunk on brooms you can go there."

The Committee on Permanent Organization morried Senator Poffer of Kanasas for President and W. S. Morgan of Missouri for Secretify.

There was a long list of Vice-Presidents, &c.

There was a long list of Vice-Presidents, &c. as somer had the report been read than there we more trouble. Mrs. Helen M. Gougar of a Indiana protested against the use of her lime as a Vice-President. and an extested against the use of her ame as a vice-President.

She said: "I am a sober Prohibitionist and another of the National Committee of the latty. Until you repudiate liquor in every sen i won't allow the use of my name."

Senator Peffer took the chair with a very spen i won't allow the use of my name."

Senator Peffer took the chair with a very sport speech. "This gathering," he said, "is of more innortance to the people of this country and to the entire world than any which has cavened in this century, we are here to undermine and dispose of a power that is crushing the needs of the people of america and of the world.

A colored delegate from North Carolina was extented as the only near ode gate who had one with credentials and he had exhausted him home.

to the house to raise enough money to him home. To seeme in front of the platfor a law minutes while a perfect shower in poured in. The delighted darkey got by enough to send him to Europe if he

National Campaign Committee, which, of course, carried with it a commitment to the new party idea. E. Gerry Brown of Massachusetts a member of the committee in Resociutions had been struggling in vain all night with the new party problem the Committee on Rules had quietly brought the issue to the Convention by recommending a National Campaign Committee. Men know what that means. He declared, amid a great burst of enthusiasm. He was not use for a national Committee. The question was put, and it was carried with a tremendous shout. The Convention went wild, Men and women alike shouted till they could shout no lenger, and thus, just as the noon bells rang, and almost unanimously the Convention declared in favor of abandoning the old parties and starting out under a new political banner. The Convention took a recess to await the action of the Platiorn Committee.

After dinner Chairman Ignatius Donnelly made the report for the committee. He prefaced it by saying:

"The committee has concluded its labors with practical unanimity. On the question of organizing a new and distinct party in the United States this committee is a unit, (freat cheering.) The only difference of opinion has been over unimportant matters. The committee has performed a great work. Two alternatives were presented to it—one to proceed without regard to any previous movements in the same direction: the other was that we should not divide the friends of reform, that we should not divide the friends of reform, that we should say to those who have called that Convention that we are heartly with them: that if there is any failure of that Convention polace a national ticket in the field, the National Committee of this Convention abould take steps toward that result. We apolegize because we have not been able to cover all the interests in the minds of men here to-day. I believe that a few planks in one invulnerable platform will avail more than to try to include many issues. Some of them interests in the minds of men here to-day. I believe that a few pl

the following:

1. That in view of the great social, industrial, and 1. That in view of the great social, industrial, and economical revolution now dawning upon the civilized world, and the new and living issues contronting the American people, we believe that the time has arrived for a chrystallization of the political reform forces of our country and the formation of what should be known as the People's party of the United States of

platforme as adopted at St. Louis, Mo., in 1889; Ocala, Fia., in 1890, and Omaha, Neb., in 1881, by industrial organizations there represented, summarized as fol-

g-The right to make and issue money is a sovereign power to be maintained by the people for the common benefit: hence we demand the aboitton of national banks as banks of issue, and as a substitute for national bank notes we demand that legal tender Treasury notes be issued in sufficient volume to transact the business of the ceuntry on a cash basis, without damage or especial advantage to any class or calling, such notes to be legal tender in payment of all debta, public and private, and such notes, when demanded by the people, shall be loaned to them as not more than 2 per cent, per annum upon non-parishable products, as indicated in the Sub-Tressury plan, and also upon real estate, with proper limitation upon the quantity of land and amount of

money.

b—We demand the free and unlimited coinage of

ownership of land, and that Congress take prompt ac-tion to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned tion to devise some plan to obtain all lands new ewned by allen and foreign syndicates, and that all land need by railreads and other corporations in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them be reclaimed by the Government and held for actual settlers only. d—Believing the decirine of equal rights to all and special privilegs to none, we demand that taxation, national, State or municipal, shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another. e—We demand that all revenues national State, or sounty, shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the Government, economically and honestly adminis-tered.

tered.

J—We demand a just and equitable system of graduated tax on income.

p—We demand the most rigid, honcet, and just national control and supervision of the means of public communication and transportation, and if this control and supervision dees not remove the abuses now existing, we demand the Government ownership of such means of communication and transportation.

A—We demand the election of President Vice-President, and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

2. That we urgs united action of all progressive er-

2, 1892, by six of the leading reform organizations. 4. That a National Central Committee be appointed by this conference, to be composed of a Chairman, to be elected by this body, and of three members from each state represented, to be named by each State delega

ion. O. That this Central Committee shall represent this A That this Central committee shall represent this body, attend the National Conference on Feb. 22, 1892 and, if possible, unite with that and all other reform organizations there assembled. If no satisfactory arrangement can be effected, this committee shall call a national Convention not later than June 1, 1892, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President. 6. That the members of the Central Committee for

each State where there is no independent political organization conduct an active system of political agitation in their respective States. The committee also reported distinct from the platform these resolutions:

The committee also reported quatinot from the plaiform those resolutions:

Resolved, That the question of universal suffrage be recommanded to the faverable consideration of the various fixates and Territories.

Resolved, That while the party in power in 1800 pladged the faith of the nation to pay a debt in coin that had been contraised on a depreciated currency basis and payable in currency. Into adding nearly \$1:00.004.000 to the burdens of the people \$1:00.004.000 to the burdens of the people which meant gold for the bondholders and depreciated currency for the soldier; and helding that the men who imperilied their jives to save the fifte of a nation should have been paid in money as good as that paid to the bondholder. We demand the issue of legal tender Treasury hotes in sufficient amount to make the pay of the soldiers equal to par with coin, or such other tepislation as shall de equal and exact justice to the Union soldiers of this country.

shall de equal and exact justice to the country.

Mesolved, That as eight hours constitute a legal day's work for Government employees in mechanical departments, we believe this principle should be further extended so as to apply to all corporations employing labor in the different States of the Union.

Mesolved, That this Conference condemns in unmeasured terms the action of the directors of the Werld's Columbian Exposition on May 15 in retueing the minimum of wages asked for by the labor organizations of

Columbian Expesition on May Columbian Expesition on May Columbian Expesition on May Columbian Expesition on May Columbian Expessed. That the Atternay-General of the United Hessived. That the Atternay-General of the United States abould make immediate provision to submit the sact of March 2 1868, providing for the opening of Oktahoma to bemessed seriement to the United States Supreme Court, so that the expensive and cliatory linguistion now pending there be ended.

supreme Court so that the expensive and dilatory litigation now pending there be ended.

The meeting called for Gen, Weaver of Iowa, who made a significant speech. He said: "We have reached a period for action. I thank God that after fifteen years of talk the time has come for us to make the fur fly from one end of the land to the other. I want to say that the battle for free institutions and the liberties of this people will be waged in 1832 between the candidates whom you name and those whom the cohorts of Wall street nominate. Now, the Republican party is practically out of the fight in 1892. They were left in a forlorn condition last November. The only part they can play next year is to act as the miners and sappers of the other party.

Mind, now, what I say, Mr. Cleveland, when he wrote his anti-sliver letter, did it deliberately, as I happen to know. He did it against the protests of many of his friends. It had this effect, to consolidate the money power in his support. The plutocracy in 1892-4 will make the battle under his leadership. They are playing a shrewd game. The great work to be done is that of organization and preparation."

to be done is that of organization and preparation."

Before taking a vote there was another great
fuss over prohibition. A California delegate
moved to put in a plank condemning the liquor
traffic.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions
was then divided. The platform proper was
adopted unanimously with a lot more enthusiasm, and the resolutions also submitted went
through with practical unanimity.

Benator Peffer then yielded the chair to Gen.
Weaver, and the last hour was spent in making
up the National Campaign Committee. Taubenek of Illinois one of the "big three." who
stood out so long in the Benatorial contest in
the Illinois Legislature, was made Chairman of
the National Committee.

Another big mass meeting was held to-night
at finale Hall, at which Ignatius Donnelly was
the principal speaker. Some of the delegates
went over to Covington to see the Alilance
state Convention run against Brown for Gov-

or the taking of votes, &c., and a rule provided for the choice of a rule provided for the rule provided for the choice of a rule provided for the rule

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

ALL THE SIG PRESBYTERIES WILL BE REPRESENTED TO-DAY.

Members Say Br. Brigge Can't be Touched If He Has Practically Bent a Metrent from Ris Position-The Report on the Revision of the Creed to Come Up,

DETROIT, May 20.-The General Assembly, which is to perform the apparently inconsis-tent act of vetoing the modernization of the Bible on the Briggs plan and voting for the modernization of the Westminster Confession on the plans proposed by an anti-Briggs com-mittee, will convene in the Port Street Presbyterian Church to-morrow, with all of the 216 Presbyteries represented. The Bible modernzation will come to the front at the very opening of the Convention, when the Moderator is with regard to his views on the Briggs question. and not with reference to his views on the revision of the Westminster Confession, as last year, so completely has the new issue overshadowed the old. Of the candidates in the field, but one, the Rev. Dr. C.A. Dickey of Philadelphia, is affiliated in any way with Dr. Briggs. He is a director in the Union Theological Seminary. He is also connected with the Board of Publications of the Presbyterian Church. Both connections will tend to defeat once more his ambition (he has been a standing candidate for Moderator for many years), for the Publication Board is nearly in as badedor as the Union Theological Seminary, although for a different reason, a pecuniary one. The other persons spoken of as candidates, Prof. W. H. Green of Princeton, the Rev. Dr. Baker of the First Church of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine of Hartford, Pa., are all unfriendly theologically, if not personally, to Dr. Briggs.

Dr. John Hall, whose fears of the effect of making an issue of Dr. Briggs's opinions is greater than his fear of the opinions themselves, would almost certainly be selected as a compromise candidate if it were not believed that he had resigned his commissionership to his alternate, the Rev. Dr. Wylie. Accordingly it is likely that the Union Seminary director will be defeated because he is a director, and one of the others elected because he is op-

posed to Dr. Briggs.
The Briggs matter will formally come before the General Assembly after the appointment of the standing committee on Friday. It will come up in two shapes. One will be the announcement of his appointment to the Edward Robinson chair of Biblical Theology in the annual report of the Union Theological Seminary. This will be referred to the standing Committee on Theological Seminaries. The other shape will be the overtures of the seventyfive Presbyteries which have asked that his appointment be not confirmed by the General Assembly. Ordinarily all overtures are referred to the Committee on Bills and Overtures. out as the standing Committee on Theological Seminaries will also have the same matter in and, the overtures may be turned over to it. If, however, the Committee on Overtures is stronger than the other committees the overtures may follow their usual course. In that event the Briggs question would come before the General Assembly in a shape to be voted on at an early date, for the Committee on Bills and Overtures always has precedence of all other business. It can even interrupt the speaker who has the floor, and it is apt to dispose of the matters intrusted to it as soon as possible. If, however, the Committee on Theological Seminaries takes charge of the overtures, as well as the report announcing the appointment of Br. Briggs, the case will probably not be discussed by the General Assembly until the middle of next week. If, however, the Committee on Overtures is

report announcing the appointment of Dr. Briggs, the case will probably not be discussed by the General Assembly until the middle of next week.

When it is discussed, there is but little doubt of the action of the Assembly unless the announcement which has reached here by telegraph of Dr. Briggs's practical recantation of his heterodox views be confirmed ofcially. If it be officially brought to its knowledge that faring the fate of Servetus in some modernized form he has performed the part of Galileo, the General Assembly can do nothing to him. This I have on the authority of an ex-moderator and a theologian of undoubted ecclesiantical learning. Dr. Briggs, according to this authority, has a right to hold his peculiar views if he can at the same time declare that he believes as he is now said to believe. My informant thinks that the directors of the Union Theological Seminary have only to send an official report of Dr. Briggs's recantation here to have his appointment as Edward Robinson, Professor of Biblical Theology, confirmed. Other dignitaries of the General Assembly have the same view.

In doing so, however, they recken without Dr. Birch. There is little doubt among those who know him that he will hear in Dr. Briggs's apparent recantation the "it does move, though," of Galileo. At all events, he is expected to fight with all his might and main to bring about Dr. Briggs's official decapitation in spite of the latter's weakening at the last moment. There will accordingly be a fight to a finish, and Dr. Briggs's appointment to his present position, it apparently cannot interfere with his continuing professor in the Union Theological Beminary. If by chance he has not resigned formally his former professorship, the chair of Hebrew, and the vacancy has not been filled. But his being still able to draw \$5,000 from the seminary as one of its professors could not compensate for what would be a declaration by the entire Presbyterian Church that he was a heretic. His critics declare now that he was a heretic. His cri

tences. There would be no doubt of it in that event.

The report of the Revision Committee will come before the Assembly on Friday, and will probably be disposed of in the next two or three working days unless the Briggs matter interferes. Inasmuch as the report commits the Assembly to nothing, merely giving the Presbyteries the opportunity to express their opinion on the subject and leaving the proposed changes in the Confession to be confirmed by the General Assembly to 1892, there is little doubt of its being adopted. There may, nevertheless, be opposition to its passage. One of the members of the Revision Committee itself objected to every change made, and there is not a few in the Assembly who want the Confession kept as it is. The Briggs controversy, too, has made some revisionists feel that at the time the Bible, the very foundation of the Confession, is assailed it may be a mistake to remove some of the ancient landmarks in the Confession itself.

HEAVY IMMIGRATION FROM ITALY.

Some Districts Nearly Depopulated of Men, Who Are Flocking to This Country. WASHINGTON, May 20.-The United States Consul at Gibraltar has made a report to the State Department in regard to foreign immi-gration to the United States, in which he says that no less than thirty-one foreign steamships have touched at that port during the last four months, carrying 20,065 Italian immigrants to the United States, and that several other steamships are expected to follow soon from the same quarter with immigrants in such numbers as to constitute a regular exodus

from the Italian kingdom.

The United States Consul at Naples reports The United States Consul at Naples reports to the State Department, under date of April 27, that a vast multitude of immigrants are leaving that port for the United States, every steamer sailing for New York being filled to its utmost capacity with Iralians, principally from the provinces—a very ignorant and undesirable population. He says the Neustra, which sailed on April 23, carried 1.055 immigrants; the India, which sailed the next day, carried \$20\$, and that the Beigravia, which sails on the 30th, will take ever 1.400. Other steamers equally heavily freighted with immigrants for the United States will also sail shortly. The Consul says he is informed that certain districts in Italy are nearly depopulated of menleaving the work of cultivating the ground to be done by women altogether.

Consul Corte's Departure.

Signor Pasqual Corte, the Italian Consul at Bignor Pasqual Corte, the Italian Consul at New Orleans, sailed for Europe yesterday on the Inman line steamship City of Berlin. He is going to Rome to explain his official conduct before and after the lynching of the Italians in March last. He took with him Caspari Grimalda, the 14-year-old boy who was ac-cused of giving the whistle warning the as-assins of Chief of Police Hennessy of his ap-

Fast Trains for Niagara Falls. Leave Grand Central Station every day via New York Central at 9:10, 10:00 A.M., 12:00 neog, 4:00, 6:00, 7:30 and 9:15 F.M., also daily except Sundaya, 10:30 A.M., Wayner palace drawing room and sleeping cars.—44s. ARGUING FOR MISS GARDNER.

Why Lawyer W. D. Daly Thinks She Ought

The motions for a new trial and arrest of judgment in the case of Miss Lucy Gardner of East Orange, convicted of robbing Stern Brothers of this city, came up yesterday in the Court of Quarter Sessions at Newark. Judge W. D.
Daly of Hoboken represented Miss Gardner
and Prosecutor Crans, assisted by Samuel Kalisch, appeared for the State. The motion for an arrest of judgment was made on the clea that the indictment was defective and did not allege that the larceny was committed with felonious intent, and that the verdict was against the charge of the court and the weight against the charge of the sourt and the weight in addressing the jury, and because justice had not been done on the whole cause. It was agreed that the motions for new trial and arrest of judgment should be argued together.

Mr. Daly said that it struck him that the defendant had been convicted upon the testimon of Kenns and Burns, the boy and the driver who delivered the goods to Aliss Gardner. In speaking of the fact that these men opened the package, he said it was admissable intevidence, but he knew of no rule by which their reasons for doing so—their suspicions—abould have been injected into the jury. He said also, that these men should have gone to the police and had the house searched at once.

Mr. Kalisch argued that the jurymen were the sole judges of the credibility of witnesses, and that it was their duty to accept or reject testimony. He said that, whether kenna and Burns acted rightfully or not in opening the nackages, they had a right to protect themselves. He argued, also, that the absence of testimony to the good character of the delendant must raise an assumption that she had no character to defend. Not a single person in East Orange was brought forward to testify to her reputation, he said, this assumption was strenuously denied by Mr. Daly.

Mr. Crane argued the legal point about the

Mr. Daly.
Mr. Crane argued the legal point about the indictment. He said that stealing \$20 worth of property was a misdemeanor by statute and a felony at common law. He contended that the word felonious would be fatal to an indictment for a statutory misdemeanor. An opinion by Judge Depue, holding that the distinction between felonies and misdemeanors must no longer be recognized, was also cited.

Judge Kirkpatrick said finally that he would advise Mr. Daly when he was ready to give his decision on the motion.

HYSTERIA STOPPED THE TRIAL, Miss Hirschberg Faints while Telling of the

Injury for which She Asks Compens Miss Flora Hirschberg. a comely young woman of 23, was thrown from one of the ilgger cars of the Houston, West street, and Pavonia Ferry Company on March 19, 1889, and sprained her ankle, besides sustaining a severe nervous shock. She brought an action for damages, and resterday before Judge Bookstaver.in the Court of Common Pleas, was relating the circumstances of her fall from the witness stand when

stances of her fall from the witness stand when she exclaimed sudderly: "Oh, my head! my head!" Then she fainted. With the sid of her sister. Court Officer Murphy, and Polleeman Griffin she was partly restored.

From the faint she went into an hysterical fit, striking her sister. Mrs. Laura Miller, a violent blow in the face. Her screams resounded through the Court House corridors and a crowd gathered. She was carried strugging to an adjoining room, from which all but her friends and counsel were excluded. Her mind continued to wander and her outcries grew stronger. Finally she began to sing in a clear soprano voice. An ambulance was sent for and Dr. Bennett, who responded, gave her an injection of morphine to quiet her, but it had little immediate effect, for she continued to sing, and the notes of the "Blue Alsatian Mountains" died away as she was driven off in the ambulance.

Mountains "died away as she was driven off in the ambulance.

Miss Hirschberg lives at 397 Third avenue with her sister. Ever since the accident she has been subject to severe attacks of hysteria and has been known to sing for hours at a time. She was formerly a member of a church choir. On one occasion she was seized with a fit in the street and was sent to Bellevue.

The trial of her suit was postponed until June.

ferone Assault Upon the Night Clerk

Henry Les is the night clerk in Muller's Hotel at 88 Park row. At 2 o'clock yesterday morning he was sitting in the office of the hotel, when a tall, well-dressed man rushed in, and in a terrified voice asked for a room. "Lock me up quick or they'll catch me," he cried. "Give me a room right away or I'm

Les was for a moment at a loss what to do, but decided to humor the man, and took him to a room on the second floor. As he turned to go down stairs again he heard the stranger turn the key in the lock. A little later he heard turn the key in the lock. A little later he heard some one smashing windows and throwing things around in the stranger's room.

Lea went up stairs. As soon as he entered the room the man sprang behind him and shut the door. He then selzed a heavy wash basin and smashed it over the clerk's head. Lea tried to escape, but the stranger got between him and the door, knocked him down on the bed, drew a big knife from his hip pocket, and plunged it into the clerk's side. He was about to stab the man again when a lodger who had been awakened by the noise rushed into the room and grasped the uplifted arm. Other guests came in and the maniac was overpowered.

powered.

Loa's wounds were dressed at the Chambers Street Hospital, and yesterday morning, with his head swathed in bandages, he appeared against his assailant at the Tombs Police Court. The prisoner gave his name as William Watson, and said he was a fireman and lived at 300 West Twenty-sixth street. Justice Taintor held him until an examination as to his sanity can be made.

JOHN L. IS NOT HIS PARTNER.

Clothler Church Goes to Law to Suppress Hatter Sullivan's Vociferous Employee Judge Ingraham, who is now holding Chambers of the Supreme Court, heard argument vesterday in an action brought by Charles M. Church's Sons, clothing merchants, of 120 Park row, to restrain Patrick Sullivan and John L. Sullivan, hatters, at 122 Park row, from obstructing the plaintiffs' premises. The com-plaint alleges that the defendants engaged a man to parade in front of the defendants' premises and yell. "Hats for a dollar! Hats for a

Patrick Sullivan, one of the defendants, save that he has never had nor has he now a partner in business, and that the plaintiffs, or their attorneys, have added the name of the celebrated pugiliat to his in the action in order to create ridicule. He denies that his employee is engaged in anything but a lawful occupa-

is engaged in anything but a lawful occupation.

Judge Lawrence has granted an order upon
the defendant to show cause why the court
should not grant the plaintiffs an injunction,
pending the final determination of the action,
restraining the defendants from unlawfully
obstructing the plaintiffs premises. It appears
that upon plaintiffs complaint the defendant
was arrested and arraigned in a police court,
on the charge of maintaining a public nuisance, and was discharged by Justice Hogan.
Eight merchants neighbors of the parties to
the action, have made affidavit that they regard
the actions of the defendant's employee as in
no, wise unlawful.

Judge Ingraham reserved his decision.

Manager Hickey Robbed of His Watch, John M. Hickey, a theatrical manager, notified the police resterday that he had been robbed late on Tuesday night of a gold watch. chain, charm, and scarf pin. He had been to the Bijou Theatre, and was on his way up the Bijou Theatre, and was on his way up Broadway toward his home, in Thirty-eighth sirect, when two men invited him into a saloon at Thirty-seventh street. He declined, but they walked with him to the corner of Thirty-eighth street. Buddenly they started to run toward Fifth avenue, and Mr. Hicker discovered that his swelry was gone. He attempted pursuit, but he was too late. He valued the stolen articles at \$200.

Eleven Years for ex-Policoman Smith, Judge Barrett, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, sentenced ex-Policeman Smith, who was convicted of manslaughter in

Smith, who was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree in causing the death of his wife, to eleven years and six months at hard labor. Smith's counsel asked for a stay, on the ground that the Court had erred in admitting what purported to be an ante-mortem state-ment. Judge Barrett said he would like to read the ovidence on this point, and granted a temporary stay until next Wednesday. John H. Martin and Charles Shortlett, who

Paratture Can Best be Mad

OSCAR CLAPP'S DEFENCE.

PRACTICALLY A CONFESSION OF HELP-LESS INFATUATION.

He Will Give Up 88,000 to His Family if He Can Live Apart from Them With Mary—She Met Clapp Yesterday,

A reporter called at the Grand Union Hotel yesterday afternoon and found Oscar Clapp, who enerted his wife and family at White Plains and eloped with Miss Mary Ulysses McNamara, with whom he had gone through a mar-riage ceremony in Hoboken. Hitherto Clapp clined to discuss his elopement, but he concluded to do so yesterday on the advice of friends. He received his visitor on the fifth floor of the hotel in his temporary apartments. He spoke at some length upon Miss McNa-

mara's story, printed yesterday. He said:
"The statement given in this morning's papers concerning Miss McNamara and myself originated not from the lips of Miss Mc-Namara, but from the office of Howe & Hum-mel. I first met Miss McNamara on a Harlem railroad train four years ago. She was on he way home to Fordham in company with Miss Katie Kearns. I flirted with her and took seat behind her and we got into conversation. She asked me if I was a married man and jokingly I told her no. From that time on we were friends. I met her almost daily thereafter, and finally began escorting her to her home and places of amusement."

Clapp here interrupted himself by saying that although Miss McNamara had greatly wronged him in her story, he wanted it under stood that he would say nothing that would reflect upon, her character. He said he furnished a flat at 2.016 Seventh avenue for Miss

reflect upon her character. He said he furnished a fist at 2,016 Seventh avenue for Miss McNamara, which cost him \$1,800. The reporter asked him if it was true that he had married Miss McNamara under false pretences. Clapp warmed up considerably upon this question and said:

"The statement that I ever showed her any divorce papers is absolutely false. She beard that I was married and accused me, and I admitted it. Why, the first night she went to live in the flat I went to my home at White Plains. About a year ago she appeared in White Plains one night and I met her there on Broadway. To show you that she knew I was married it is enough to say that she sent a telegram to my house at White Plains, which said: 'Come at once; life or death. (bigned) Louis Haeger. She used the amne of Louis Haeger. She used the mame of Louis Haeger. She used the mame of Louis Haeger. She used the impley of Annan & Co., as a blind to deceive my ismily. She also knew I was married from the fact that John Head, a Fordham coal merobant, told Mrs. Kearns that I had a family living at White Plains, and Mrs. Kearns told Miss McNamara."

"How came you to marry Miss McNamara?" asked the reporter.

"She had repeatedly saked me to marry her, and I had as often refused. On the 28th of April. 1889, we were crossing the Hoboken ferry, when she again asked me to marry her. I refused again, and then she threatened to drown herself by jumping overboard. She also threatened to shoot herself if I did not marry her. I then consented, and we went to the house of an Episcopal elergyman, whose appearance I did not fancy, and so we came away from there and went to the residence of the Reich, where we were married. That very night I siept at my home at White Plains.

"The baby." said Clapp, "was born in Octo-

That very hight I slept at my home at white Plains.

"The baby," said Clapp, "was born in October, 1890, and died on May 7 last of typhoid sver, It was named after an intimate friend of Mamje's, who attended the funeral and followed its remains to St. Michael's Cemetery in Astoria."

At this juncture Clapp showed some emotion, and said he loved Mamie McNamara better than life and would lose a leg even at this crisis of the trouble to do her justice.

"I advised her," he continued, "to visit Howe & Hummel's office for the purpose of annulling our marriage," nulling our marriage."

When asked why he went to Minneapolis.

nulling our marriage."

When asked why he went to Minneapolis, Clapp said:

"We were heartsore over the loss of our baby, and took the trip simply to build up. While there I was offered a situation by friends, which I declined.

"You are said to have appropriated \$30,000 of Annan & Co."s funds. How about that?" said the reporter.

"That is a confounded lie, and no proof can be produced that I ever received one cent of Annan & Co."s money other than my salary. I want you to say, too, that I never contemplated suicide; that this room was not watched last night, and that I have much to live for."

"You still stick to Miss McNamara, though she seeks to annul your marriage with her?"

"Ye; she has misrepresented me in to-day's papers, but I will still give up all for her. I hope my first wife will get a divorce from me and then I will marry Miss McNamara over again, for I can never be happy withouther."

Clapp said Miss McNamara registered at the Madison Avenue Hotel under an assumed name. He called at the hotel resterday morning, and escorted her to the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, where they paried, she going to Brooklyn to engage board, and he returning to she form, waited in thee orridors of the Grand Union, and finally sent a note to his room, telling him to come down to his (John H. Clapp's) Wall street office. Oscar Clapp says he has an a8,000 interest in his late father's estate at White Plains, but is willing to give that to his family, provided he can live apart from them and enjoy the society of Niss McNamara. He says that, as his family refused to allow him to enter his house, he has no intention of appearing there again. Clapp are nothing all day yesterday, but enjoyed a hearty dinner at the hotel to-day.

He says that Miss McNamara got the name Ulyses from being named after Gen. Grant.

Clapp says Miss McNamara sot the name was not written by him.

It was said at the office of Howe & Hummel yesterday afternoon that the bacter published over his name was not written by him.

It was said at the office of

A VOTE TO CONTINUE THE COKE STRIKE.

The Knights and Mine Workers Said To Be at Variance Over the Contest. SCOTTDALE, Pa., May 20,-The Knights of and the vote of the Convention was that the strike should be continued. A committee of ave of the most brightest leaders and ex-Mas-Workman Keerfoot at the head was ap-

five of the most brightest leaders and ex-Master Workman Reerfoot at the head was appointed to visit the cities and large towns where workingmen are employed to solicit aid. At present the strikers have no money. The Conciliatory Committee made another effort this morning to get the operators to agree to a conference, but failed. General Manager Lynch of the Frick Company, so as not to be misunderstood, sent the following note:

"There is nothing to conciliate or talk about. This company has decided on a sliding scale under which we process to operate our works until February, 1894, to the extent that we may have market for our coke. We will start our plants. Any of our former employees who wish to work under that scale can apply to the superintendent of the different plants."

The Conventio nicht angry at the reply, and at once voted to continue the strike. Had an effort been made by the strike leaders to declare the strike off it could have been carried by a two-thirds vote.

The operators claim to have made a start today at Leisnring, No. 1: Heela No. 1: Mammoth and Diamond, using former employees. It is said that a split has occurred between the Knights of Labor and United Mine Workers over the refusal of the former to allow an equal representation in the Convention, and that as a result an order has been issued by the United Mine Workers' officials calling upon the members to return to work. Large numbers have gone back to-day, and by the first of next week it is thought all the United Mine Workers will have returned to the mines.

Personated by the Woman Who Supplanted Her. Mary Rogers of 125 East 120th street, who

had her husband. Charles E. Rogers, committed on Tuesday in default of bonds to support her, was in the Harlem Court again yesterday her, was in the Harlem Court again yesterday to complain that Estella Still is going about representing herself as Mrs. Rogers and had obtained charity by her misrepresentations, Justice Divver referred Mrs. Hogers to the Charity Organization Society.

Mrs. Still was a member of Charles Rogers's congregation when he was a Methodist Ministerin Corona. L. 1, and Mrs. Rogers says her husband abandoned her for Mrs. Still.

Busco Men Fined.

tried to bunco Thomas H. Devausney in Newark some time ago, and who did succeed in robbing William D. Genung of Elizabeth pre-viously, and were given over to the Elizabeth authorities, paid \$250 fine each in Elizabeth yesterday. As they were leaving court they were arrested by Newark officers and taken to the Essex county jail. TORNADOES BAGING AGAIN.

Pifty Miles of Farms Swept Clean in Texas GAINESVILLE, Tex., May 20.-A tornado swept over the country near here last night, and it has been learned that the section damaged is about fifty miles long and from two to five entire possessions. The crops were destroyed, and houses, fences, and orebards were laid waste by the wind in every locality visited by the storm. Rabbits, birds, and other small animals were killed by thousands by the hallstorm, but no person is reported hurt. The total loss will reach half a million.

CENTRALIA, Mo., May 20.-A tornado passed mile north of here this morning. A number of persons were injured, some fatally, and fifteen dwelling houses levelled to the ground.

Bloominoton, Ill., May 20.—At 2 P. M. to-day a terrific ternade wrecked the telegraph lines on the Chicago and Alton, and also those of the Wabsah at Centralia. At 3 P. M. another storm swept across the Chicago and Alton at Laddonia, again completely cutting off communication. At both points greatds Sone to houses, barns, and trees, and at Laddonia many people were injured, and some. is reported, were killed. Owing to the prostration of the wires no further particulars are btainable here.

SET A SPRING GUN FOR HIS ENEMY. John Costle Killed by a Jealous Husband's

Cass Cirr, Mich., May 20.-Walter Blehards of Grand township, Union county, and John Costle, both well-to-do farmers, are neighbors and both married. Of late rumor has been connecting the names of Costle and Mrs. Richards, and the whole neighborhood talked. The stories reached Richards's ears, and he asked Costle to stay away from his house. Costle did not pay any attention either to the stories or

to Richards's request.

Late on Monday night Costle went over to Richards's house. As he opened the back gate the report of a gun was heard, and Costle fell to the walk with a charge of buckshot in his leg and the artery severed. He died in a few minutes. The investigation which followed showed that Eichards had set an old gun in the path, loaded it heavily, and then fixed it so that any one opening the gate would get the charge in the logs. Richards asserted that he set the gun to shoot horse thieves, but the neighbors did not believe him, and caused his arrest to-day. The townspeople living near them say that Richards and Costle quarrelled. and the former set the spring gun, knowing that Costle would walk into the trap. Richards is now in iall.

THE JACKSON-CORRETT GO.

Something Like \$100,000 Wagered on the SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.-Betting on the Jackson-Corbett mill to-morrow night was lively late last night, and to-day odds have finally settled at 100 to 70, and at this figure a good deal of Corbett money has been put up. Jem Wakeley, who came out here a red-hot Corbett man, has changed his views somewhat. It was announced that he had \$10,000 to put up on Corbett, but it is known that he has wagered \$3,000 only. He played the same game at New Orleans, where he went to back Dempsey, but after learning of Fitzsimmons's superior strength and reach he lost heart Here are a few of the most prominent bets made at the leading sporting beadquarters: Jim Wakeley of New York, \$3,000. Corbett to win; Owen Hoges of Salt Lake City, \$10,000; Lee Little of Butte, Mont., \$3,000; Harry Heims of Cheyenne,

\$3,000, and Asa Hamilton of Portland, \$3,000.

The men who back Jackson are as follows: Mose Gunst of "Frisco," \$5,000; Parson Davis. \$1,000; Bat Masterson of Denver. \$1,000; Charles Archer. \$10,000; Charles Dexter of Portland, \$1,500; Charles Kingsley. "Frisco." \$3,000. Henry Ash, a well-known lawyer, has bet \$1.500 that the fight will not last twenty rounds

It is estimated that there is \$100,000 up here on the fight.

SENSITIVE FLORIDA LEGISLATORS.

her Vote to Fire Out Nev

TAXLAHASSEE, Fla., May 20.—On motion of Mr. Dougherty, the House of Representatives passed to-day a remarkable resolution, directed against the freedom of the press of the State. The resolution is preceded by a long preamble, reciting criticisms to which members have been subjected by newspapers and ends thus:
"Resolved, That whenever it shall be repre-

sented upon this floor by any member that he has been misrepresented, misquoted, untruly criticised, his integrity in the performance his duty questioned, or his motives impugned by any newspaper to whose representatives and correspondents have been extended the courtesies of this floor, and who may have availed themselves of the same, such representatives or correspondents shall be ejected from the hall of this House, and excluded therefrom until the House takes proper action

The resolution was passed without opposition, and it is asserted that the members did not understand the full scope of its provisions.

FELL AGAINST AN EXPRESS TRAIN A Railroad Wreck Caused by a Toppling Freight Car in Motion.

SCRANTON, May 20 .- At 2 o'clock this morning the express train on the D. L. and W. road which leaves New York at 7:80 in the evening was wrecked five miles north of this city while going at full speed. A car of a passing freight train left the track by reason of a broker truck, and was thrown directly in front of the express. There was a crash, followed by shrieks from passengers, and a scene of great shrieks from passengers, and a scene of gree-confusion. Birange to say, no one was severe-ly hurt, although a number of passengers were badly bruised. The express engine was wrecked, and the cab partially covered with debris, but the boiler withstood the crash. The engineer and fileman, when dug out, were found to be only slightly hurt. The track was blocked until noon to-day.

Bridegroom Walter Thatcher Arrested. Walter Thatcher of Bayonne was married on Saturday, May 9, to Miss Jennie Bradford, e daughter of Turner Bradford of 23 West Twen ty-sixth street. Bayonne. Last evening the young couple returned to the bride's home Patrolman John Gore waited upon the bride the instance of Miss Mary Meyers, a prepos the instance of Miss Mary heyers, a prepos-sessing young woman, who lives at 92 West Twenty-second street. In her complaint the girl alleges that Thatcher betrayed her under promise of marriage, and that he is the father of a child to which she gave birth recently. Thatcher denies the charge and says he is being blackmailed. His father-in-law became his security.

Explosion to a Fireworks Building. Shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday morning an explosion occurred in the mixing building of the Unexcelled Fireworks Company at Graniteville, S. I. It took place among a lot of rubbish used in the mixing building, consist ng of glycerine, nitrate of potash, and other ing of giverine, nitrate of potash, and other substances. Two men who were employed in the building at the time escaned uninjured. The building caught fire, and the fiames were communicated to the adjoining building. Both buildings were totally destroyed. The other buildings were aved from destruction by the Unexcelled Fire Brigade. The origin of the explosion is believed to have been spontaneous combustion. The loss was only \$500.

Latest Marino Intelligence. The steamship Atlanta from Newport News and Nortolk arrived last night. A MOODY LOVER'S CRIME

PRICE TWO CENTS:

DESPONDENT OVER A DELAYED MAR RIAGE HE SHOOTS HIS FIANCE

Then He Shoots Misself in the Abdomen, and Both are Taken to the Measter-The Girl Will Recever, but Louis Raphael, Her Lover, in Likely to Bio. Rachel was Louis's kelle. When a Jewish maid plights her troth to a lad of her own race she becomes his kelle, and this word signifies more to those who understand it than does the name sweetheart to most of us. Louis Raphael is 23 years old. He used to work as a sales-man in a Baxter street clothing shop, owned by a man named Shapiro, and lived with his parents on the second floor at 45 Forsyth

street. Louis had known Rachel Weinberg for a long time. When he approached Bachel's mother nine months ago and asked her if he might marry her daughter she told him he had better walt for several years. She had no objection, however, to their becoming engaged. So Louis made the best of things, and Bachel became

made the best of things, and Rachel became his kolle.

Louis is of an erratio nature and prope to fits of despondency. He grieved over Mrs., Weinberg's refusal to allow him to wed her daughter, until he became ill. This was just after Christmas, and since that day he has not been able to work. At one time during the winter Mrs. Weinberg relented and promised Louis that after the Feast of the Passover he might marry Rachel. Louis brightened up after that and his fit of gloom passed away.

Rachel is 19 years old, and a preposeembling girl. She is short in stature, has bright brown, hair, and a fair complexion. The Passover

hair, and a fair complexion. The Passover came and went, and Louis was preparing to take his kells to wife. Then Mrs. Weinberg declared that they were both too young to marry, that Louis hadn't any money, and that it would be best for all parties to wait at least another year. Louis brooded and worried in allence, and no one knew till last night what it

Was all about, Rachel lives at 113 Division street. About 3 p'elock last night she went to Louis's house as she often did, and sat with him in a corner

as she often did, and sat with him in a corner of the kitchen. Louis's mother was in the room, but she paid no attention to them. When the clock struck 10 Rachel arose, and said:

"I must be going now, Mother will wonder what keeps me so late."

"I will go with you," Louis said.

He put on his hat, and they left the room together. A minute could not have elapsed when Mrs. Raphael heard three pistol shots fired in rapid succession. Then came a piercing stoream, a fail, and the pattering of feet.

With a sinking heart she flung open the door and ran down the stairs, and there, lying in the hallway, she caw her son, the blood flowing from a wound in his abdomen and a gistol clenched in his right hand.

With a cry she fell on her knees beside him and raised him in her arms.

"Louis, my son," she cried, "what have you done? Oh, you have killed yourself! my son, my son!"

done? Oh, you have killed yourself I my son, my son!"
Then a fnintness seized her, and she fell une conscious at his side.

Meantime a young girl, screaming with terror, had burst into a shoemaker's store next door and fallen on the floor. It was Louis's kolle, Bachael, and from two holes in the back of her neck the blood trickled, and colored the light dress that she wore from the neck to the waist.

light dress that she wore from the neck to the waist.

In less time than it takes to describe, a crowd of 1,000 persons pushed and swayed around the place eager to see what had happened. Then came policemen, and in less than fifteen minutes an ambulance from Gouverneur Hospital had arrived.

The young man and his intended bride were placed on the same stretcher and taken to the hospital. Louis's condition was at once pronounced serious and his chances of recovery very slight. Laparotomy will have to be performed at all hazards. The buliet is supposed to have lodged in the intestines. Rachef will probably recover. The two buliets had lodged in the fleshy part of the neck, and both were taken out.

Mrs. Haphael sat up in her room all night moaning and crying, while a crowd of neigh-bors and their children stood looking on. Mrs. Weinberg was not at home at midnight, and the door of her apartments was locked,

John L. Sullivan Expelled from the Order by the National Board.

Louisville, May 20.-John L. Sullivan was to-night expelled from the Order of Elks at a meeting of the National Board. The offence for the expulsion occurred some time ago.
While drunk in a Cincinnati restaurant Bullivan insulted a waitress. He was then a mainber of Newark, N. J., lodge of Elks, although a resident of Boston. Charges were preferred against him before the Grand Lodge, and he was expelled. Newark, however, refused to yield to the Grand Lodge, and at once rein-stated Sullivan. When the National Convention of Elks began here a day or two ago the matter was again brought up and referred to a committee. This committee to-night made a unanimous report in favor of expelling Bulli-

At the full session of the members, which was secret. Newark made a strong fight for Bullivan, but when the matter came to a vote was badly defeated, and Sullivan is no longer an Eik. Newark can again refuse to abide by the decision of the Grand Lodge, but as that would end in the expulsion of Newark, too. Spllivan's fate in the matter is settled.

A Fire Stops the Elevated.

Fire caused \$2,500 damage in the fivebrick building at 388 Pearl street shortly before midnight last night. The flames were discovered in the basement occupied by the New York Leather Findings Company, George W. Hill President. Two alarms were sent out and the firemen soon had the flames under

ontrol.

The Leather Findings Company occupied the first floor, basement, and sub-basement, Steiner & Co., cigars, occupied the second floor, and the upper floors were used by Bobert Orr for auction goods. The building is owned by William Belcher. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Upward-bound elevated trains were stopped for half an hour. Gilden Guilty of Manslaughter Only

For the murder of John Boyle in Kearney on Easter Sunday morning, John Gildes was convicted in Jersey yesterday of manalaugh-ter. The lightness of the verdict was a surprise.

The Weather.

The Weather,
The storm in the northwest has moved into Minnesota increasing in magnitude. It should reach the lake
regions to-day with rain and high winds.
Showers fell in the central and upper Mississippl vallers, in Ohio, the Daketas, New York. New Jersey,
Pennsylvania, and lower New England. Denne for
prevailed on jube middle attantic and New England
cosats, with winds blowing on shore from the sorthe
east; velocities varying from 12 to 24 miles an hour.
There was a mail warm area in the velocity or the There was a small warm area in the vicinity of the lower lates. The temperature at Rochester was 18th higher than in this city. It was slightly warmer in the central States, and but little change in the Atlantic

States.

The weather was fair in this city with a dense fog in the morning, lifting in the afternoon, when the wind increased to 20 miles an hour and showers began; higher est official temperature, 70°; lowest, 51°; average humidity, 57 per cent.; wind northeast, average valou-ity, 10 miles an hom, Bainfall, 08 of an inch. The thermometer at Ferry's pharmacy in THE SER

Average on May 20, 1890 SIGNAL OFFICE PORROAST TILL 8 P. M. THURRDAY.
For Bains, New Hampshire, and Vermont, gener
fair, except showers in Vermont; stationary temp

ture; south winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Commeticut, eastern Fun Fork, New Jersey, and eastern Funnylvania, frequent showers Thursday; stationary temperature; south winds. For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryiand, and Virginia, light showers; stationary temperature; south winds.

For West Virginia, western Funnylvania, western Fow York, Obio, and Indiana, showers; stationary temperature, except slightly occler in western Kow York and extreme northwest Fonnsylvania.